



Standardizing Pediatric Intravenous Push Medication Dilution: A Quality Improvement Project

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Disclosures

- As an OHSU employee, financial compensation was received for delivering staff education presentations during professional development days.

Available Knowledge

- 2015 Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) safe practice guidelines for adult intravenous push medications (IVPM) represent consensus guidelines (ISMP, 2015)
 - Recommend against dilution of IVPM
 - Medications in commercially available cartridge-type syringes should NOT be withdrawn into another syringe
 - Medications should NOT be diluted or reconstituted into NS flush syringe

Background

- Despite ISMP guidelines, lack of practice standardization persists
 - Unnecessary dilution of IVPM has emerged as an ongoing issue (Degnan et al., 2020).
 - Risk for increased medication error risk with unnecessary dilution
- Medication errors pose serious risk to patient safety



Purpose

- Identify current (IVPM) preparation & administration practices at a Children's Hospital in the Pacific Northwest
 - Identify barriers to safe practice
 - Provide education on IVPM preparation and administration guidelines and standards
- Measure nurses' adherence to national standards for IVPM, post education
 - Identify barriers to achieving adherence



Current Hospital Policy

- “unless medications require specific preparation, medications are to be left in the original packaging until just before administration” (Oregon Health & Science University, 2022a).
- “If reconstitution or removal is necessary... may be further diluted in a 10ml syringe if the medication is to be administered as an intravenous push” (Oregon Health & Science University, 2022b).

Methods - Context

- Project setting
 - 80-bed pediatric medical center
 - August 2022 – February 2023
- 37 RN from a 16-bed PIMC unit invited to pre and post education surveys
- 35 RN attended in-person education sessions in October 2022
- IRB determined non-human research

Interventions

July 2022: practice survey
exploring current IVP
practices

October 2022: in-person
education & post education
survey

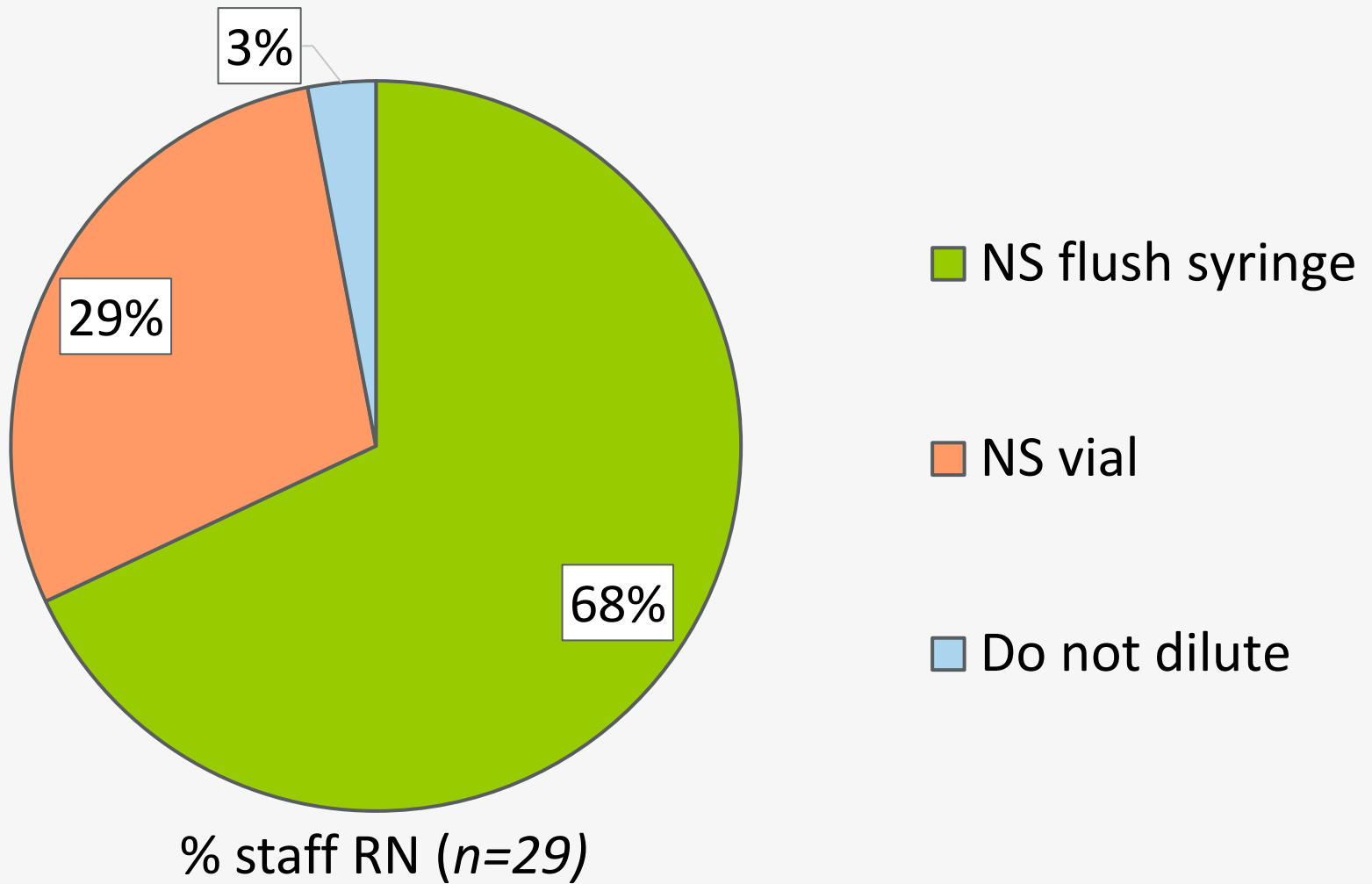
December 2022: 1-month post
education survey

February 2023: 3-month post
education survey

Measures & Analysis

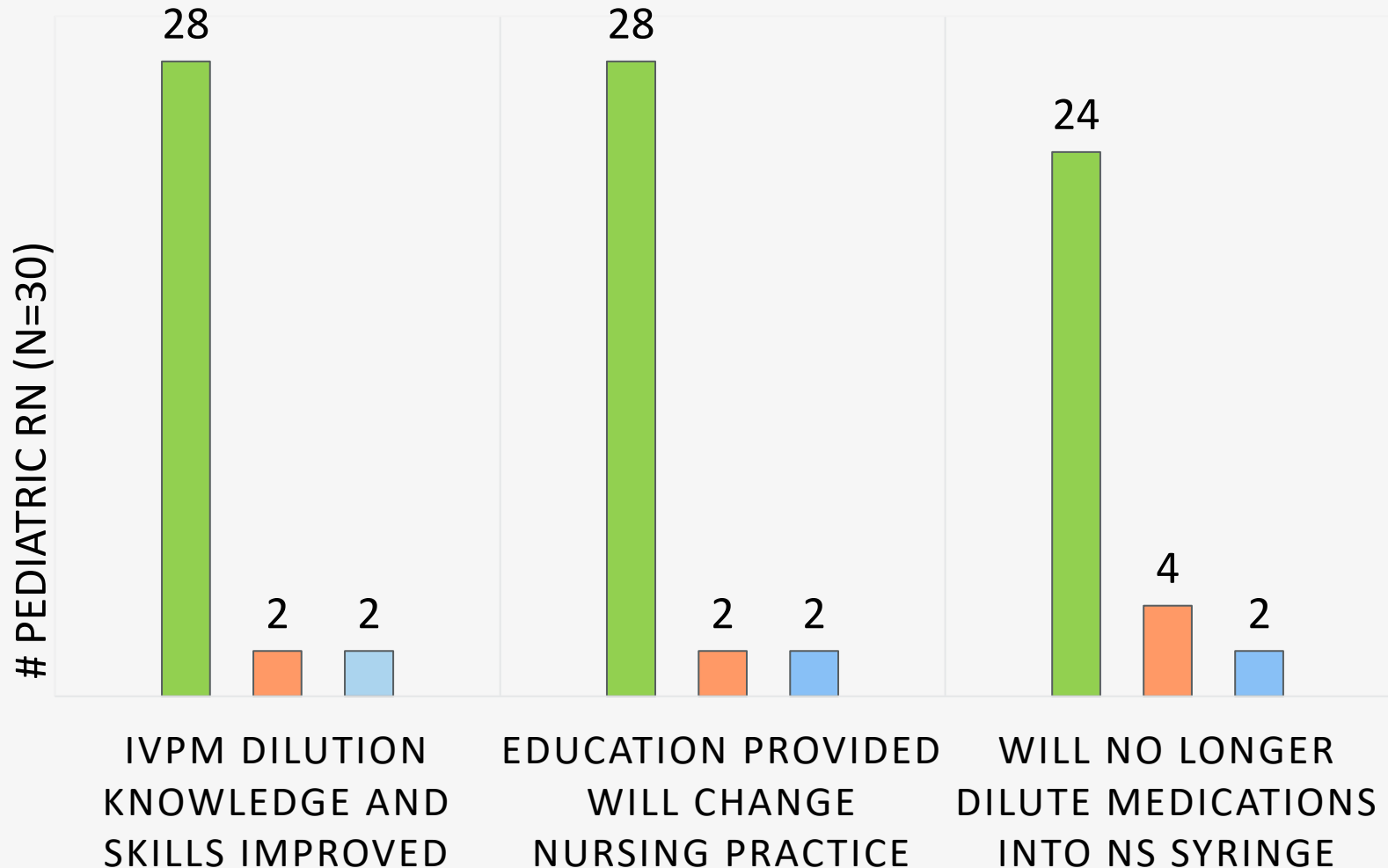
- % PIMC nurses that have completed:
 - In person education
 - Post education surveys
- RN motivation to change practice
- Primary outcome:
 - % PIMC nurses reporting change in IVPM dilution & administration practice

Pre education RN dilution process



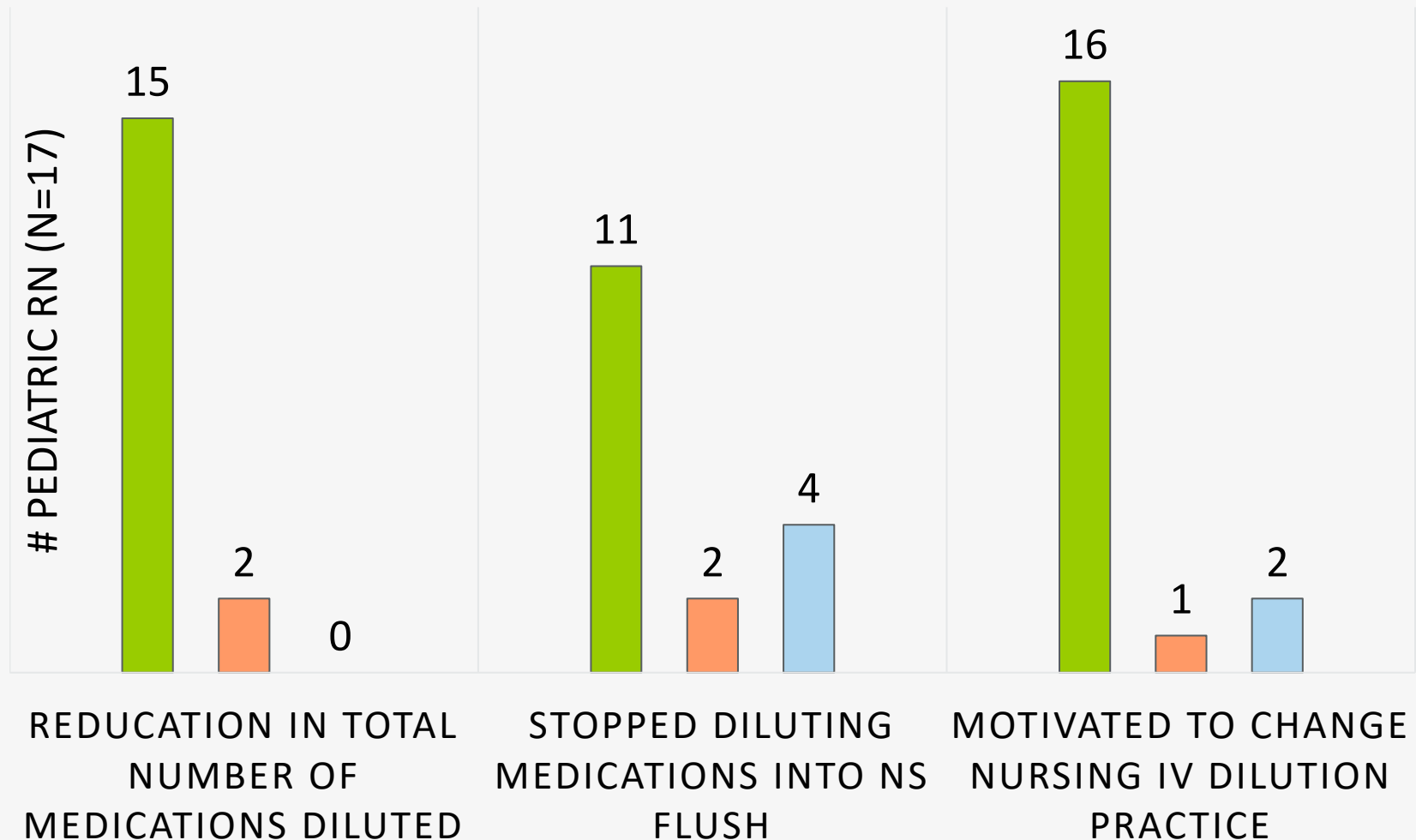
Immediate post education

■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree



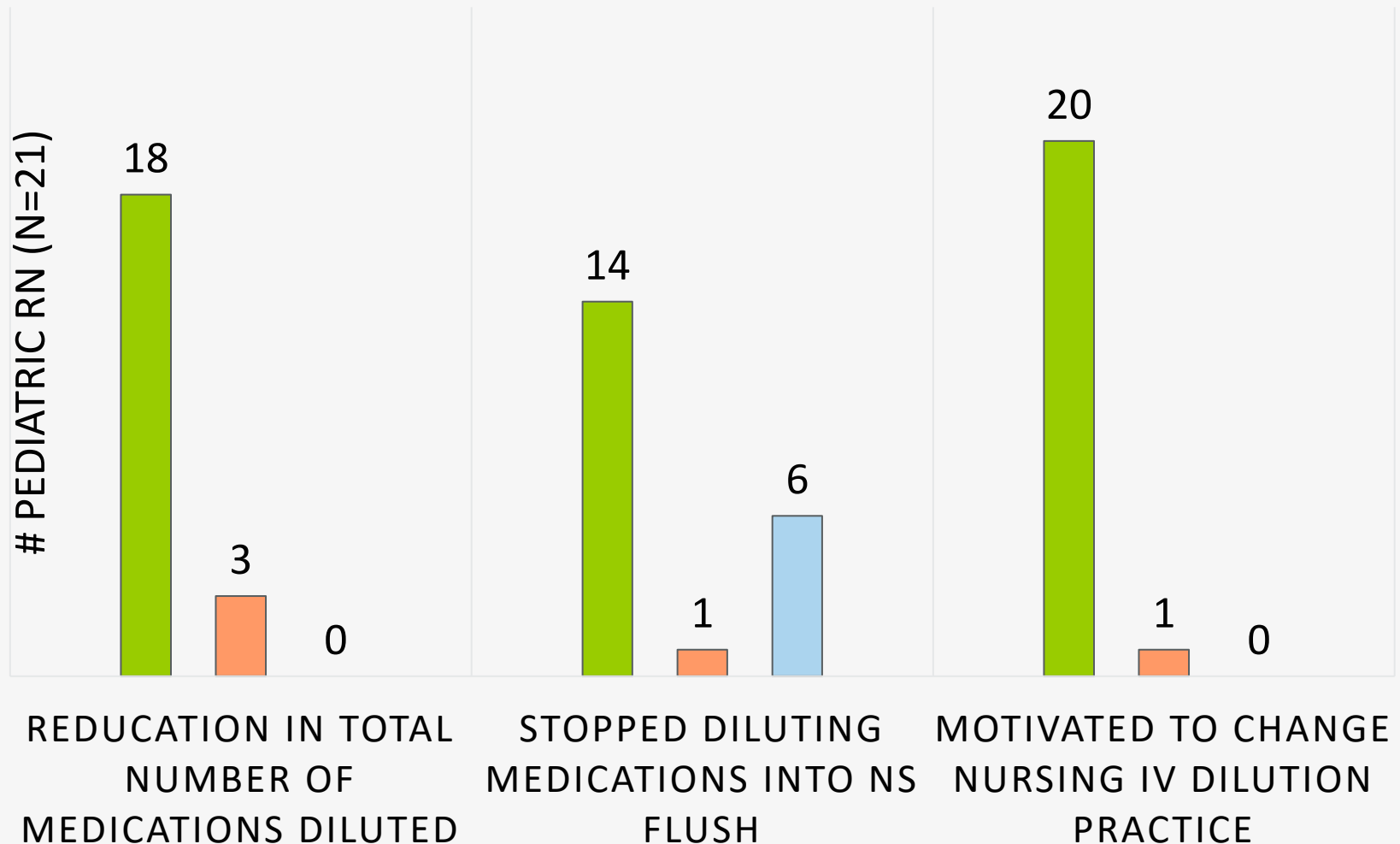
1-month post education

■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree

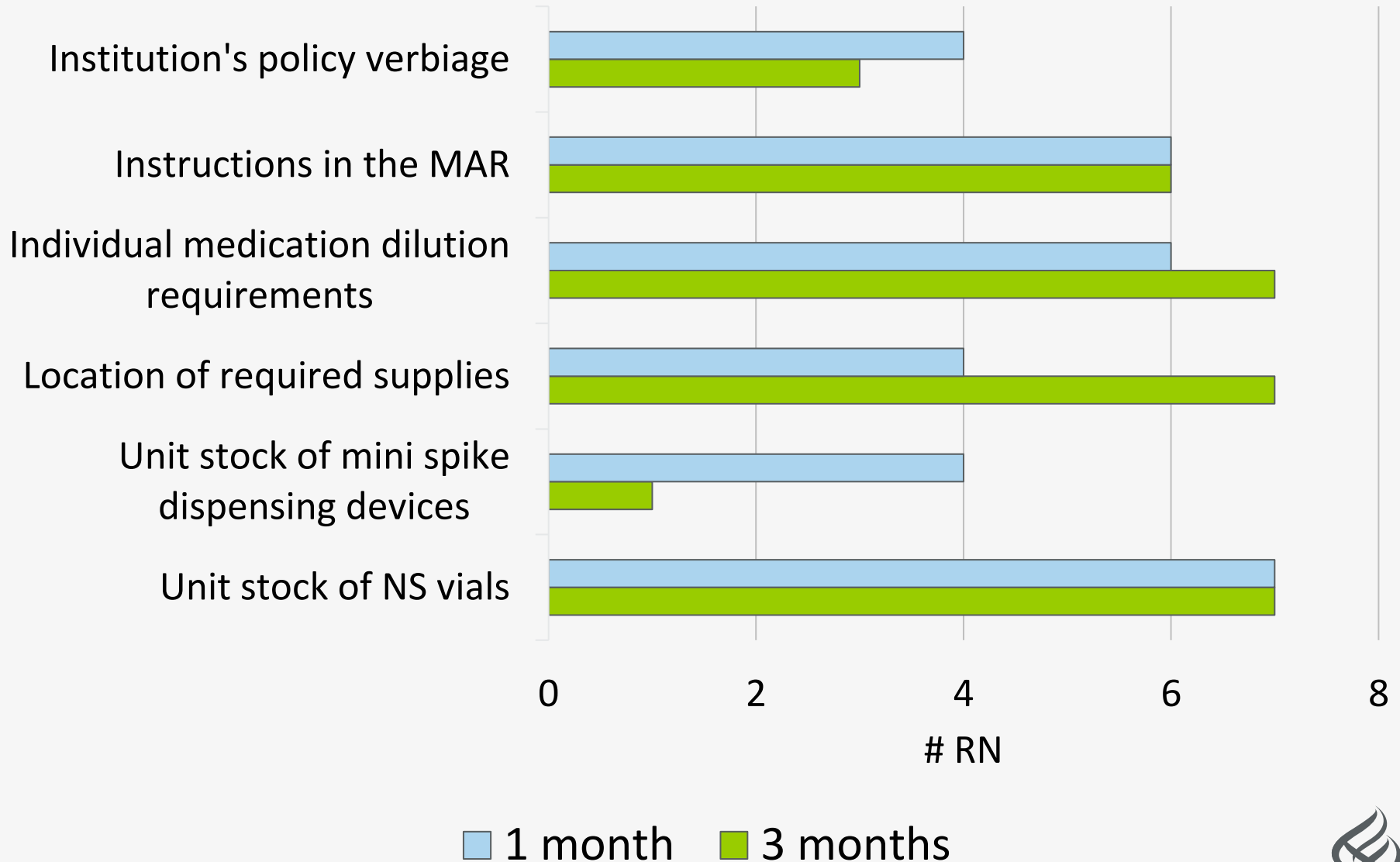


3-month post education

■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree



Reported barriers to practice change





Discussion

- Pre education, many staff RNs diluted IVP
- Post education, majority RNs stopped diluting IVP
- 1 month post education, increase in RNs who stopped diluting medications into NS flush
- Change persisted 3-months post education



Implications for Practice

- IVPM education aligned nursing practice with national standards
- Barriers unique to pediatric medication administration limit impact of change
- Organizational buy-in & change necessary for sustained improvement



Limitations

- Single unit implementation
- Small sample size (n = 35)
 - Variations in survey response samples
- RSV surge occurred mid-project implementation

Acknowledgements

- Thank you to the OHSU Doernbecher 10N, Pediatric Intermediate Medical Care Unit staff who supported me every step of the way

References

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Thank You